EXPOUNDING THE CONSTITUTION

Why Mantle, Allen and Beckwith Were Excluded.

THE RIGHTS OF THE STATES

Mr. Perkins (Cal.), when the Senate c vened today, presented a petition of the California delegation in Congress; of 35 associations and of 15,000 people of California against the ratification of the French and

amaican treaties. Mr. Hoar made the point against the pe tition that it ought to be presented in execu tive session, and that even there he would question the right of a state congressional

lelegation to make such a petition. Mr. Perkins thought the right of petition was sacred at all times, but the chair held that the whole matter would have to go over to an executive session.

Liquor Saloons at Manila.

Mr. Pettigrew (S. D.) secured the adop-

tion of the following resolution:
"That the President be requested, if not empatible with the public interest, to send to the Senate a statement of the number of saloons that have been established in Manila, Philippine Islands, since the oc-cupation of that city by the United States ces; who conducts these saloons, who their patrons and what kind of liquors are sold, and the quantity of such liquor. The President is also requested to inform are sold, and the quantity of such liquor. The President is also requested to inform the Senate of the number, if any, of saloons run on the American or English plan in Madila before we occupied the place. The President is also requested to inform the Senate whether or not it is within his power as commander-in-chief of our mill-tary forces to suppress all saloons in Manila and prohibit and prevent the sale of liquor to our soldiers."

The chair then laid before the Senate the message of the President concerning the tevenue collected on Porto Rican products. The message was referred to the committee on appropriations.

A resolution offered by Mr. Turner (Wash.), directing the Secretary of War to inform the Senate of the amount of money expended in the payment of travel pay and commutation of subsistence to those officers and men returning from the Philoppines and what bounty or reward was paid for the re-enlistment of soldiers, was adopted.

Mr. Honr Speaks for Onny.

Mr. Penrose called up the Quay case and Mr. Hoar addressed the Senate in support of Mr. Quay's right to a seat in the body. He discussed at length the history of the framing of that part of the Constitution relating to the election of senators, his paricular idea being to show that the country y state fully represented in the Sen-This idea, he said, was constaintly before the framers of the Constitution.

Mr. Hoar said it had been stated that legislators violated their oaths in failing to elect a senator. To this he could not

agree.
"It is not only not true," said he, "but in many circumstances, easily conceivable and probable, the legislators would violate their oaths if they should not fail to elect a senator." He presented several instances notable in the history of the country of failure on the part of the legislature to elect, in which he said it was impossible to find ground for an accusation that the legislators violated their oaths.

Mr. Hear dwelt particularly upon the im-

legis ators violated their oaths.

Mr. Hoar dwelt particularly upon the importance of a single vote, especially in the Senate. He declared that one vote had changed the policy of the country to imperialism. Twice in his own state had a ngle vote elected the chief magistrate of

Was it presumable, he inquired, that the there of the Constitution had intended to such circumstances as the present great state of Pennsylvania should e in the Senate only half of its repre-tation or that the people of the country aid lose the advantage of having in the

Three Senators Excluded

In closing his argument in favor of seating Mr. Quay, Mr. Hoar said that senators knew that the three seats, claimed by Messrs. Mantle, Allen and Beckwith, were decided against these men because they were silver men, and the Senate was about to enter upon the consideration of the re-peal of the Sherman law.

Against Transportation of Imported A bill has been reported to the House

from the committee on interstate commerce (H. R. 6634), of which the following is a That it shall be unlawful for any per-

son or persons to deliver to any com carrier, or for any common carrier to transport from one state or territory to another state or territory, or from the District of Columbia or Alaska to any state or terriory, or from any state or territory to the District of Columbia or Alaska, any foreign animals or birds the importation of which is prohibited, or the dead bodies or parts reof of any wild animals or birds. such animals or birds have been killed in violation of the laws of the state, territory violation of the laws of the state, territory or District in which the same were killed; Provided. That nothing herein shall prevent the transportation of any dead birds or animals killed during the season when the same may be lawfully captured, and the export of which is not prohibited by law in the state, territory or District in which the same are killed."

Commutation of Rations.

By direction of the Secretary of War. paragraph I, General Orders, No. 31, February 21, 1890, authorizing the payment of commutation of rations to enlisted men in the Island of Cuba, who may be detailed on special duty which separates them fro messing facilities with the troops at the rate of \$1.50 per diem is revoked, and here-after commutation of rations will be paid after commutation of rations will be paid at the rate of 75 cents per day, as author-feed by section 3 of paragraph 1272 of the

Cider as Rectified Spirits.

It has come to the notice of the Commis pioner of internal revenue that "manufac turers of so-called ciders are placing on the market a compound or adulteration under the name of cider containing wine or spirits in such quantities as to render the manufacturers liable to special tax as rectifiers." The commissioner, in view of these facts, has instructed officers of internal revenue to see that manufacturers of this revenue to see that manufacturers of this class of adulterations qualify as rectifiers and place their product in merchantable packages marked, stamped and branded as rectified spirits. The use of wines fortified under the act of March 1, 1890, in this connection or otherwise than for consumption as fortified and as contemplated by law is considered.

QUAY CASE RESUMED TESTIMONY NEARLY ALL IN

Coming to an End in the Clark Investiga-

State Senator Myers Contradicts Charley Clark-Mr. Campbell's Expenditures \$40,000.

When the Senate committee on election resumed its sitting today Mr. Campbell, still on the witness stand, made a general statement of his expenditures in connection with the prosecution of the case against Senator Clark of Montana. The statement showed the following footings: Establishing and purchasing newspapers, \$19,550; expenses in the present investigation and in the Wellcome disbarment proceedings

\$21,704. Mr. Campbell said that the \$19,550 had been expended on the three papers—the Livingston Enterprise, the Bozeman Chronicle and the Carbon County Democratwhich had been purchased or established to oppose what they believed were corrupt oppose what they believed were corrupt practices in politics. The money in these cases had only been loaned. The other expenditures included all money spent to date on account of witnesses, attorneys and detectives in the prosecution of the case. It did not, however, include counsel fees in the pending investigation. Mr. Campbell did not know what these charges would be. All the money thus expended had been received from Mr. Daly.

Senator Myers Contradicts Charles

State Senator Henry L. Myers was re-called and questioned concerning Ben Hill's statements. He said that Hill's statement in his affidavit concerning himself was correct, while Hill's statement before the committee relating to him was in the main inmittee relating to him was in the main incorrect. It was true, he said, that Hill had frequently come to him during the session of the legislature, telling him that he came from Senator Clark; that Clark wanted him to come to his room, and that he (Hill) could get him \$25,000 for his vote. He had told Hill that he thought \$10,000 was enough for his vote, and that if Clark wanted to pay that sum for it he could put the money in Mr. Whiteside's hands.

Mr. Myers was also asked if it was true, as Charley Clark had stated in his testimony, that he (Myers) had told him (Clark) that he appreciated that the \$500 check sent to him by Clark was merely a business matter.

matter.
"That statement," he said, ""is absolutely false. If the check had been received as a mere business matter I should certainly have acknowledged its receipt, as I do in all business matters. When I received the check I regarded it as a bait to a bribe, and I ignored it, as was proper I should."

Representative Woods' Debts

James W. Kemper, a real estate dealer of Butte, was examined with reference to the indebtedness on the ranch of Representative E. B. Woods of Ravilli county, which indebtedness had been paid off, the purchase price being \$6,900. Documentary evichase price being \$6,900. Documentary evidence was also produced by the prosecution to show that about the same time a chattel mortgage given by Woods for \$1,900 had been paid and released.

Miles Finlen, a member of the legislature from Silver Bow county and a friend of Mr. Daly, said that he had not furnished any of the \$20,000 used by Whiteside in his averages. "If don't give money in a cool-

"I don't give money up so easixposure. "
y." he said.

Before taking the noon recess the attorrecore taking the noon recess the attorneys on both sides expressed the opinion that it would be possible to conclude the presentation of testimony today or tomorrow. Mr. Faulkner said he would offer very little testimony in surrebuttal.

Directions to a Detective.

After The Star's report closed yesterday ome letters written by Mr. Campbell to De ective McLain, whom he had employed in the case in the summer and fall of 1899 were read. They were notes, most of them without date or signature. In the first of these he referred to a

friend of Charles Clark, saying that "he is a first-class crook," and adding: "It may open up a way for you to get to work for them. Make the acquaintance of B, as soon as possible without meeting with any sur-prises."

prises."

The second note, dated July 19, told Mc-Lain that on that day Hill was to go to Charles W. Clark's office. He asked Mc-Lain to keep a watch on him, but said: "Don't let him see you if you can help it."

A note written July 9 made an engagement to meet the detective at the end of the West Side car line at 9:39 that night, and gave directions for reaching the and gave directions for reaching the spot.
"If any one is there or near there that I don't wish to see, and you hear some one whistle, you can look for me where the

of the country be without lawful representation and lawful voice in this Senate?

"One question," he continued, "I have never heard answered satisfactorily. It is "What difference does it make or could it possibly make whether a vacancy here happens at one time or happens at another; what possible difference can it make whether the case be determined upon my definition of the word 'happen,' as it appears in the Constitution, or upon the definition of my opponent."

In response to an inquiry of Mr. Turley, Mr. Hoar said that in the case of a chief executive of a state the responsibility for action or inaction was definitely fixed upon one much. If the governor did not feel that he was correct in his position before his constituents he would make no appointment. The framers of the Constitution, he said, regarded the governor as a fit depository of power and, in the appointment of a senator a proper representative in such action of the people.

Three Senators Excluded.

VERDICT NOT GUILTY.

Frank Wanamaker Acquitted of the

The jury in the case of Frank F. Wanamaker, on trial in Criminal Court No. 1 for false pretenses in connection with the alleged pawning of certain jewelry belonging to Hattie Lewis, retired late this after oon and soon returned with a verdict of

not guilty.

The contested will case, involving the estate of Margaret A. Carden, deceased, on trial before Justice Cole, was also given to the jury this afternoon.

Government Saves on Typewriters. As a result of a recent movement by the Navy Department against the so-called typewriting trust, the quartermaster of the army has been enabled to obtain a large supply of typewriters at much reduced rates for the use of the quartermaster de partment of the army. Today he made a contract for fifty Underwood typewriters at \$52.50 each, and for forty Duplex-Jewett typewriters at \$58.75 each. The market rate of these machines is about \$80.

Personal Mention.

Senator Hanna's sen, Daniel R. Hanna and wife were in the private gallery of the Senate today with Senator Hanna.

Prof. P. Baumgras of Chicago, formerly of this city, is visiting his son, Mr. E. C. Baumgras, at his home, No. 1012 15th street

Mr. George O. Wood of Southwest Washington is recovering from an operation re-cently performed on him for appendicitis. It is believed if he continues to improve as rapidly as he has in the past two weeks he will soon be able to resume his place in business.

Some of the members of the House com-

mittee on naval affairs have reached a virtual agreement in favor of two battle ships in place of ten small gunboats, three armored cruisers, three protected cruisers and four gunboats. Being less than a quo rum, this action is not a finality, but it inlicates the probable disposition of the committee. Secretary Long's recommendation did not include any battle ships, and the plan of substituting them for ten of the fourteen gunboats recommended is due to the recent purchase by Gen. Otis of a number of serviceable small gunboats. The committee has arranged to pay a visit to to Norfolk, Va., at an early date to inspect the navy yard and other naval interests at that point.

Gen. Shaw is a Candidate.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., March 2.-Gen. A. D. Shaw, national commander of the G. A. R., today announced himself as a candidate for Congress to succeed the late Charles A. Chickering from the twenty-fourth con-gressional district.

AMBUSHES THE REBELS. Col. Anderson Kills Twenty-Four and

MANILA. March 2.-Col. Anderson, with 38th Infantry, employing the insurgents' own tactics, has ambushed the enmy near Batangas. Through spies Col. Anderson learned that a detachment of insurgents would pass a certain road. He posted his soldiers concea'ed among the trees lining the road, and when the enemy arrived the Americans volleyed unexpected killing twenty-four insurgents, wounding thirty and capturing several. Some arms and ammunition also were captured The effect of this blow has been salutary. The enemy in that locality are dismayed.

Lieut. Gibbons' Successful Raid. The Navy Department today received from Admiral Watson, at Manila, a more detailed account than was furnished by Geheral Otis of Lieutenant Gibbons' successful raid into the southern parts of Luzon, where the insurgents are making their last stand. Lieutenant Gibbons had the honor of firing the last shot in the Spanish-American war, while on board the Newark in the harbor of Manzanillo. The two officers of the hospital ship Relief referred to in Admiral Watson's cablegram are Fred Hoppe, third officer of the ship, and Chas. Blandford, assistant engineer. They were captured by the insurgents in Manila bay while rowing along shore in a small boat. Boatswain's Mate Juraschka was one of five men attached to the gunboat Mariveles, who were captured October 16 last off the southern coast of Luzon while landing non-combatants. Some of the party were badly wounded, one fatally, but Juraschka was captured without hurt. Admiral Watson's commendation of Lieutenant Gibbons' exploit will be placed on the records of the department and may result in substantial reward for that young officer. He is a native of Michigan, and did much to organize the naval militia forces of the country. Admiral Watson's cablegram is as follows:

"MANILA, March 1, 1900." last stand. Lieutenant Gibbons had the

"Secretary of the Navy:
"Secretary of the Navy:
"The armed transport Alava was received from the military governor Sunday. Commissioned immediately, Gibbons being put in command, with crew and marines from the Brooklyn. He proceeded same day on information previously received to Gulf Rajay. He returned today with 508 rescued Spanish prisoners, eight American soldiers, two officers of the hospital ship Relief and three surrendered Filipino officers. The promptness and zeal of Gibbons and the detachment is highly commended. All well. Boatswain's Mate Juraschka surrendered by insurgents February 16. WATSON." "MANILA, March 1, 1900.

The Thomas Sails for Manils.

Col. Long, quartermaster at San Fran-disco, reports to the War Department that he transport Thomas salled yesterday for Manila, with eight officers, five acting assistant surgeons, thirty-three recruits, five signal corps men, fifty hospital corps men, twelve female nurses and seven civilians; also a full cargo of commissary and miscellaneous supplies.

REGULATION OF EXPERIMENTS. Bill to Punish Performance of Vivisection on Human Beings.

Mr. Gallinger today introduced in the senate a bill for the regulation of scientific experiments upon human beings in the Dis-trict of Columbia. While hearings were in progress on the anti-vivisection bill, a short ime ago, Mr. Gallinger announced that he was considering the desirability of introducing a bill to prevent vivisection on human The bill provides that no physician, sur

geon, pathologist, student of medicine or of science, or any other person, shall perform upon the body of any human being in the District of Columbia any scientific experiment involving pain, distress or risk of life and health—whether by administration of poisonous drugs for the purpose of ascertaining their toxicity, by inoculating the germs of disease, by grafting cancerous tumors into healthy tissues or by performance of any surgical operation for any other object than the amelioration of the patient—except subject to the restrictions and regulations hereinaffer prescribed.

Any person performing, advising or assisting in such experiments shall be deemed guilty of the crime of human vivisection, and upon conviction shall be liable to a fine of not less than \$1,000, or imprisonment for not less than one year, or both. In case such an experiment should be performed and the person operated on should die in forty-eight hours, or if it shall appear that of science, or any other person, shall perand the person operated on should die in forty-eight hours, or if it shall appear that death was accelerated by the experiment, all persons taking part in such operation shall be judged guilty of manslaughter or

ORDERED TO FORT RILEY.

Siege Battery O. 7th Artillery, Going

Away. In accordance with the recommendation of Maj. Gen. Miles a change has been ordered in the garrison at Washington bar-Siege Battery O, 7th Artillery which has been stationed at that post ever since its organization, has been ordered to Fort Riley, Kan. The change is made in order to increase the efficiency of the siegbattery, which is a new feature in the military organization of the United States. There are but two such batteries in the army. The other one is at Fort Hamilton N. Y. There are much superior facilities for drill and target practice at Fort Riley than are possible within the limited boun-N. Y. There are much superior facilities for drill and target practice at Fort Riley than are possible within the limited boundaries of the Washington barracks. The transfer of Battery O will take place as soon as the necessary transportation arrangements can be made. The movement of the huge slege guns and platforms by rall is a somewhat formidable undertaking. It is said at the War Department that there is no present intention of sending Light Battery M. 7th Artillery, away from Washington barracks, but it is admitted that one of the infantry regiments in the Philippines may eventually be assigned to that post. That, however, is a contingency of the somewhat remote future. For several years past Gen. Miles has favored the conversion of Washington barracks into an infantry station in order that the artillery troops there might be utilized in the coast defenses. Action to this end will probably be taken when the regular troops return from the service in Cuba, and the Philippines.

REPORTS ADVERSELY.

District Assessor Recommends Rejec-

tion of Bill for Relief. Mr. H. H. Darneille, the District assessor, whom the Commissioners referred House bill 8730, for the relief of Kate Winter, has recommended an adverse report on the proposed measure. The bill provider that taxes assessed and paid on square 759. bounded by I and K streets and 2d street and New Jersey avenue southeast, from February, 1891, to December, 1898, be remitted and returned to the said Kate Winter, amounting to \$788.86. Mr. Darneille

assessor states that Miss Winter The assessor states that Miss Winter complains she has been unable to rent or lease the ground owing to the railroad tracks, which extend along the entire line of the square. "In many instances," says of the square. "In many instances," says the assessor. "property owners complain of their holdings being depreciated by the proximity of railroads, and it is possible that the value in some cases is enhanced for the same reason; but in any event I fail to see why the District incurs any obligation to refund taxes. It would appear that the railroad company is responsible, and not the District. I cannot consistently favor the enactment of this bill into law, and must, therefore, submit an adverse recommendation."

ommendation."

It is said the action recommended by the assessor will be taken by the Commission-

Naval Orders. Lieut. Commander E. J. Dorn has been

detached from duty as the relief of Comnander R. R. Ingersoll at the Naval Academy and ordered to report to the superintendent for other duty.

Chief Boatswain Wm. Anderson, from command of the Triton to the navy yard,

New York.

The following named men have been a

The following named men have been appointed acting boatswains: Frederick R. Hazard, Frank Carall, Wm. F. Holdsworth, Daniel Moriarity, Myles Sears, John F. Dunn, Wm. Johnson and Arthur Smith. Acting Boatswains Wm. F. Holdsworth and F. R. Hazard, to the Asiatic station. Acting Boatswains Daniel Moriarity and Myles Sears, from the Independence to the Penacola and to the navy yard, Mare Island, respectively.

STILL IN STORM'S GRIP

Bitter Cold Weather and Snow in Northern

Trains Delayed at Yearly All Points in the West and North.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 2.- The snow storm which began on Wednesday con-tinues, two feet of snow having fallen up to this time. The wind this morning is plowing at the fate of thirty-two miles an hour, and the indications are that it will increase during the day and that the snow storm will continue. Mails are arriving from ten to tweive hours late. From 11:30 o'clock last pight until 7 o'clock this morn ing about 250 tons of mail, principally transfer matter, was handled at the post office here, the usual amount handled dur-

ing the night being about ninety tons.

The storm has resulted in the most complete tie-up of rainford traffic this winter. The local trolley lines have thus far been kept open, but it is feared that the high winds will bring frailic of all descriptions

winds will bring fraffic of all descriptions to a standstill.

Reports from North Tonawanda say the schools have all been closed until the storm abates. At Hambury and Leroy three feet of snow are reported, while drifts in places are ten feet deep.

Up to 11 o'clock there had been no mails from the west over the Lake Shore or the Michigan Central, with the exception of the through mail due at 4:20 a.m., which was something over two hours late. The only mail received from the east was over the Lehigh Vailey, due at 6:15. This trian was but little delayed.

OGDENSBUBG, N. Y., March 2.—The flerce blizzard prevailing over this section for thirty-six hours lifted this morning, leaving the city under a heavy snow.

The snow is piled five to ten feet high, and teams can only get through on car tracks or sidewalks. Business is at a standstill and schools are closed. No through railroad trains have arrived since Wednesday night.

HUDSON, Mass., March 2.—The heavy minfall of westerday has consent he

trains have arrived since Wednesday night.

HUDSON, Mass. March 2.—The heavy rainfall of yesterday has caused the Assabet river to overflow its banks, and as a consequence two big washouts on the Hudson and Maine railroad occurred, and a number of firms have had their stock and machinery badly damaged.

One of the washout of the railroad is about one and a quarter miles east of the Hudson Poor Farm, and is thirty feet long and eight feet deep. The other, at South Clinton, is thirty feet long and twenty-five feet deep. The train service west of Hudson has been canceled, and the passenger service from this place to Boston is very irregular.

The water in the Maine street here is two

The water in the Maine street here is two feet deep.

clevel deep.

CLEVELAND, Ohlo, March 2.—While there was a marked improvement in the railroad service west of this city today, trains from the east continued to arrive at the Union station from two to seven hours late. Heavy snow drifts blockaded the tracks east of Cleveland, but the greatest trouble was caused by the lack of telegraphic facilities for moving trains. It is expected that all the lines will be repaired during the day.

All of the Jotal, street car lines resumed operations today with the exception of the Broadway and Scranton avenue roads, which were still ited up as a result of the heavy sleet storm.

Over 4,000 telephones are out of service, with thousands of miles of wire prostrated.

NEW YORK, March 2.—All the mails

NEW YORK, March 2.-All the mails from the north and northwest are from four to five hours' late this morning on account of the heavy snow storm in the upper and central part of the state. The Ohio mails are also behind time. The eastern mails are running fairly regularly.

WESTERN GOVERNORS PROTEST. Object to Senator Foster's Bill for

Leasing Public Lands. Senator Carter of Montana today presented a memorial of governors of western states protesting against the bill introduced in Congress providing for the leasing of public lands for grazing purposes. In presenting the memorial Senator Carter said there was no probability of any such bill passing, and in order to prevent any further agitation in the west he hoped the bill

ther agitation in the west he hoped the bill would find eternal sleep.
Senator Teller said that such legislation was contrary to the policy of the government and would never be enacted.
Senator Foster of Washington, who introduced the bill, says that he has no intention of pressing it if it meets with the opposition of the people.

BUILDING OPERATIONS.

Report of District Inspector for Month

of February. Mr. John B. Brady, the inspector of buildings, has submitted the following report for the month of February, 1900, of the building operations in the District of Columbia, permits having been issued for the number and character and value of buildings, as follows:

Brick dwellings, 29, \$247,500; frame dwellings, 2, \$6,000; brick repairs, 23, \$8,710; frame repairs, \$14, \$2,725; apartment house, 1, \$52,000; engine and boiler, 7, \$10,835; stable (brick), 3, \$5,000; stable (frame), 2, \$90; waiting room (frame), 2, \$360; vault, 2, \$225; wood and coal yard, 1, \$600; shed (brick), 1, \$200; shed (frame), 16, \$523; total, 103, \$334,-768. The following summary shows the dis-

The following summary shows the distribution of improvements in the different sections of the city and the value of the same: Buildings, northwest, \$233,225; county, \$54,660; southeast, \$15,700; northeast, \$1,625; southwest, \$4,600; total, \$322,810. Repairs, northwest, \$7,410; northeast, \$1,985; county, \$1,520; southeast, \$528; southwest, \$515; total, \$11,958.

Small Indian Cotton Crop.

The Indian cotton crop this year will eave almost nothing for export. According to Consul General Patterson at Calcutta, the season has been disastrous for cotton, and the reports are discouraging from all quarters. In many places in the south there is no cotton to pick, and not a fifth of an average crop will be obtained. The total yield for the season is estimated at 641,327 bales, as against 1,365,964 bales last

Army of the Potomae.

Arrangements have been perfected for the thirty-first annual reunion of the Army of the Potomac, to be held at Fredericks burg, Va., May 25 and 26 next. The present officers of the society are Gen. D. McM. Gregg, president; Gen. Horatio C. King, recording secretary, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Col. Samuel Truesdell, treasurer, and Col. C. W. Scott, corresponding secretary. President McKinley has been invited and expresses the hope that his official duties will permit his attendance.

Partition or Sale.

Millard R. McCormick and wife, through Attorney W. Mosby Williams, have filed equity against Matilda S. Brightwell and four others, asking a partition in kind or by sale of part of lot 5, in "Bay-ley's Purchase," containing 17.92 acres, fronting on Anagostia road south of Benping. It is understood that these proceedings are of a friendly character; that the property serolved is worth about \$10,000, and that similar suit has been commenced in the court at Mariboro, Md.

Gate City a Total Loss. MORICHES, L. I., March 2.-The Savan-

nah line steamer Gate City, which ran ashore three miles west of here on the night of February 8, broke in two early this morning. All hope of saving the vessel had been given up several days ago, and the wreckers have been confining their efforts to the removal of her cargo.

Steamship Arrivals. New York-Steamer Saale, from Breme Cevic, from Liverpool.

Servant-"Mem, the boarders say that the servant—"mem, the boarders say that the butter is awful strong."

Landlady—"Hereafter remember to spread their toast thinner. One must have some regard for the tastes of one's boarders."—Boston Transcript.

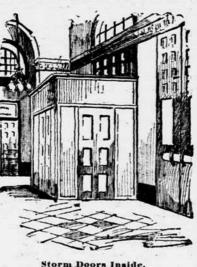
REPAIRING POST OFFICE.

Work Necessary to Make the Bis

Building Habitable. The clerks have dubbed the Post Office Department "The Washington Ice Palace. And with its long, white columns, resem bling for all the world immense icicles, and the chilling blasts which find an unobstructed path throughout the badly-con-structed windows, there is good reason for the name. Today the sight of clerks work-ing in overcoats and fur wraps may be seen on the second, third and fourth fi In nearly every room of the west front and in many on the other fronts of the buildin many on the other fronts of the pulid-ing the clerks have resorted to the use of blotting paper carefully nailed over the window frames to keep out the cold. And even with all these precautions there are many frooms in the building that are al-most uninhabitable on account of the cold



ened to a realization of the fact that be fore the building can be made comfortable To use an expression of one of the of-ficials of the department who discussed the subject with a reporter of The Star today, "The entire building is bad in its construc-tion, and I do not believe there is a single will cost a good deal of money, I know but what are you going to do? It is no



reasonable to expect the clerks, many of them ladies, to work in rooms where the temperature is around the freezing point." There were thirteen men, including the foreman, working on the big roof today. The great glass panes are being taken out, the wire netting secured by copper wire, to prevent falling, and finally the glass rendered tight by the liberal use of putty. It will cost the Post Office Department upward of \$2.000 to repair this roof.

A reporter of The Star recently visited one of the rooms on the fourth floor, and found the clerks in such a condition of cold that business had been practically suspended. It was one of those cold days of a week ago, and the lady clerks, all contributed cloaks and wraps which were hung in festoons about the alcove through which the wind whistled. Some of the clothing was used along the window sills to keep out the cold. easonable to expect the clerks, many of

to keep out the cold.

The big doors which form the entrance to the department on the east and west



Mending the Skylight.

sides are so palpably poor in construction that several of them have been closed and storm door arrangements erected on the interior-something that has seldom been heard of, it is said, in the construction of buildings, storm doors being usually erected on the outside.

Down in the basement about \$1,500 is being expended in exhausting the hot sir and

Down in the basement about \$1,500 is being expended in exhausting the hot air and in bringing in a fresh supply from the street, in order to render that portion of the building habitable. And so it goes, blowing hot in one place and cold in another. Long, long ago the ventilators were placed hors de combat, and the officials, finding them useless, have had them permanently closed.

finding them useless, have had them permanently closed.

Another thing about the building is the condition of the interior of the roof. The big iron rafters have remained unpainted since the building was turned over to the department, and its dirty red appearance is in disagreeable contrast to the big white walls. This also will have to be painted and all the expenses borne by the Post Office Department. In fact, it is estimated that before the building is anywhere near right, it will be necessary to expend between \$50,000 and \$100,000.

IN THE CRIMINAL COURT. Change of Plea Entered-Answers to

Indictments. In Criminal Court No. 1 this afternoon Isaac S. Kent, indicted for arson, withdrew his plea of not guilty and pleaded guilty. He was remanded to await further action Eugene Penderville alias Eugene Prendi-

ville, indicted for larceny, and Harry Baker,

indicted for receiving stolen property, were arraigned. Each entered a plea of no guilty.

A charge of false pretenses against Henry L. Dunn was nolle prossed.

John Davis, indicted for larceny from the person, and Oscar Judd, indicted for larceny, failed to respond when called for arraignment, and the recognizance of each was declared forfeited.

Agrees Upon a Verdict.

The members of the court-martial which has had under consideration the case of Captain D. V. Chisholm, Company B, 2d Battalion, District of Columbia National Battalon, District or during an Guard, accused of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, held a session last evening at militia headquarters and agreed on a vardict. The papers in the case have evening at militia headquarters and agreed on a verdict. The papers in the case have been forwarded to the adjutant general been forwarded to the adjutant general been forwarded to the adjutant The findings cannot properly be m lie for several days.

Carried to Court of Appeals.

The case of the District of Columbia against W. H. Moses, H. Moses and A. C. Moses, generally known as the anti-smoke law test case, has been carried to the Court of Appeals from the Police Court on writ of error. The constitutionality of the law is attacked.

Negro Who Outraged Miss Bradford Identified by Conductor.

His Victim Also Identifies Him by Photograph Taken in

necial Dispatch to The Evening Star. BALTIMORE, Md., March 2.-The doom of Wm. Black, the negro under arrest her charged with outraging Miss Jessie Bradford of Aberdeen, Md., is sealed. He has already been identified by Conductor Kelley of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore freight train, which passed while he was struggling with his victim. A photograph was also taken of him at police headquarters yesterday, and was this morning shown Miss Bradford, who is still till

at her home in Aberdeen. She readily identified it, saying, "That is the man who assaulted me. I could pick him out of a thousand." Black is still con-fined at the Eastern police station, and sulkily denies the assault, but there are evidences that he is weakening and a condession is momentarily expected. He has all along denied he had been near Aberdeen

all along denied he had been near Aberdeen for three weeks prior to the assault, but this morning admitted to Police Captain League, his captor, that he had left there February 21, the day of the assault.

This fact is proven by Wm. McClelland, a frack walker of the P.,W. and B. ratiroad, who met him as he was walking the rall-road tracks near Bengies on his way to Baltimore to ship on the oyster boat. It is expected that when he is confronted with the fact that Miss Bradford has fully identified his photo, he will confess. identified his photo, he will confess.

He said this morning in conversation with Turnkey Mittendorf that he was afraid a colored man had but little chance

in this state when he did wrong, which is taken as an intimation that he is about to admit his guilt.

admit his guilt.
Yesterday morning he ate heartily, but today he has eaten but sparingly, and seems very nervous. Several delegations from Harford county arrived this morning and asked to see the negro. Mr. Bradford, father of the victim, has sworn he will shoot him the moment he lays eyes on him, and for this reason all visitors were excluded, as it was feared Mr. Bradford might be among some of the callers, disguised, and kill the negro with a pistol shot in the station cell.

TOLD BY 'COL. RHODES.

Scenes Which Occurred When Dun-donald Reached Ladysmith. LONDON, March 2 .- Col. Rhodes, the prother of Cecil Rhodes, describing in the Times the entry into Ladysmith of Lord Dundonald and 300 men of the Imperial Light Horse and Natal Carbineers, Febru 1ry 28, says:

"It is impossible to depict the enthusiasm of the beleaguered garrison; cheer upon cheer ran from post to post, and staff offi-cers, civilians and soldlers flocked to greet hem. At the ford of the Klip river women with children in their arms tearfully presswith children in their arms tearfully press-ed forward to grasp the hands of the gal-lant band. Sisters and brothers, friends and relatives met again. It was the most moving scene I have ever witnessed. "The contrast between the robust troopers of a dozen battles and the pale, emaclated defenders of Ladysmith was great. The hour for which we had so patiently waited had come at last.

defenders of Ladysmith was great. The hour for which we had so patiently waited had come at last.

"General White and his staff met the troops in the center of the town. He was cheered with heartfelt enthusiasm. He addressed the civilians and thanked them and the garrison for their magnificent support through trials which we alone can realize.

"We could possibly have hung on for six weeks longer, but the privations would have been great and sickness and the paucity of our ammunition would have limited the number of assaults we would have been able to resist.

"We originally started the siege with 12,000 troops, 2,000 civilians and 4,000 natives. Between casualties and sickness 9,000 soldiers passed through the hospital. It is impossible to overemphasize the privations of the sick. Since the middle of January a man once down was practically thirty old horses and mules were slaughtered and converted into soup and sausages. From January 15 to now there have been over 200 deaths from disease alone.

"The last fortnight saw the majority of the field batteries unhorsed and the guns permanently posted in our defenses. The cavalry and drivers were converted into Infantry and sent to the trenches. A line of defenses had been constructed with the view of a possible final contingency, if the outer works should be carried.

"Since the investment the total casual-ties were: Killed or died of wounds, 24

"Since the investment the total casual-ties were: Killed or died of wounds, 24

officers and 340 men: wounded 70 officer and 520 men, exclusive of white civilians and natives." LIVELY ROW IN COMMITTEE ROOM

Pistols and Fisticuffs Employed in

the Virginia Legislature. pecial Dispatch to The Evening Star. RICHMOND, Va., March 3 .- The ee on privileges and elections was treated to a lively scene this morning, during which sticuffs were indulged in, pistols were drawn and there was a general and vigor ous fight in committee room in the capital. The trouble arose over charges made be

Norfolk, belonging to the reform party of that city, against Jno. Whitehead, member of the house from Norfolk, in connection with actions of the latter while judge of lection in Norfolk.
Whitehead characterized a statement cambeth as a lie, and then the trouble

fore the committee by S. S. Lambeth of

vened and peace was established. More trouble is feared. WILL NOT SELL THE ISLANDS. King of Denmark Will Not Accept

of battle cleared away it was found that Whitehead and Lyons, both of Norfolk, had been slightly cut on their heads. The trouble ended at this point, friends inter-

were not discharged, and when

PARIS, March 2 .- A special to the Temps, from Copenhagen, says it now appears certain that the Danish government will not accept any offer from America to acquire the Danish West Indies, the king and Premier Hoerring being opposed to the cession of the islands.

Reports Loss of Diamond. Ex-Representative Abner Taylor called on Inspector Boardman at police headquarters this morning and reported the theft from worth \$100. The ring, he reported, was tolen from his house, No. 1719 Oregon avenue northwest, during the latter part of last month. Detective Baur was as-

Government Bonds. 112 112 117 118 1384 1884 1164 1164 Grain, Provisions and Cotton Markets.

Furnished by W. B. Hibbs & Co., bankers and brokers, 1419 F st., members New York

CHICAGO,

Pork—May 10.8a

July 10.8a

Lard—May 5.90 5.97

Ribs—May 6.77 5.87

C. July 5.82 5.87

Ake NEW YORK, March 2.—Cottow Open. H
9.24

9.27

9.24

8.08 Low. 10.45 10.62 5.82 5.90 5.75 5.80

BLACK'S DOOM IS SEALED FINANCE AND TRADE

Stocks Were Weak and Lower Under Heavy Selling.

SUGAR WAS SOLD AT PAR

Prospect for a Bull Campaign in

That Stock.

GENERAL MARKET REPORTS

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

NEW YORK, March 2.-Today's stock market suffered from professional selling and the liquidation of speculative long stock. London sent over a range of prices fractionally under the local parity, and foreign houses had no new commission or-ders. Traders made what market there was during the morning and later used the prospects for an unfavorable bank statement to depress prices in all parts of the

Later selling by Chicago houses and rumors of a general strike in that city helped to increase the weakness in the steel stocks and all western industrial issues.

Aggressive selling of American Sugar on renewed assurances of a reduction in the dividend rate on the passing of the spring disbursement entirely carried the price of the stock substantially under par.

The selling was credited to a professional slique, but it is free to presume that long stock contributed to the decline after the first sale at its face value. The efforts to depress the price of the stock met with

depress the price of the stock met with such little resistance that the object of the movement has all the carmarks of preparations for an unusual campaign in the opposite direction later on.

This view while generally accepted in speculative circles does not throw any light on the probable purchasing point.

Third Avenue moved about erratically during a greater part of the day, but the tender of a loan of ten millions to the receiver was taken as indication of confidence in the ultimate rehabilitation of the property. dence in the ultimate rehabilitation of the property.

In the railway list there were some evidences of good buying on a scale-down, but the demand was never aggressive. Earnings are offered in justification of higher prices, but the prospects of buying even the most meritorious issues at lower prices very materially have a tendency to make would-be buyers hold off for greater bargains.

The market relapsed into dullness at frequent intervals during the day, and at such times there was a noticeable hesitancy on the part of the commission house interests. Sentiment is very badly mixed, but the hope for a higher market later in the month is more general than the fears for a material decline.

Efforts to belittle the manences of the presidential campaign are numerous, but the tradition that such years are bad ones for higher prices and an upward movement in the general market is too well grounded to be easily overcome.

Bankers predict easy money for the balance of the season, but for some reason they do not encourage activity in the security markets. One reason for this may be the refunding scheme, and another not unlikely one is that recent declines in Third Avenue and Sugar have impaired certain of their loans. The market relapsed into dullness at fre-

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. New York Stock Market.

American Cotton Oil Open. High. Low. Close Con. Tobacco, pfd... Con. Tobacco, pfd... Delaware & Hudson.

Missouri Pacific.

M. K. & T., pid.
Mational Lead Co.
New Jersey Central.
New York Central.X-rts.
Northern Pacific.
Northern Pacific.
Pacific Mail.
Pacific Mail.
Pacific Mail. 116 1337₈ 116 1321 Pennsylvania R. R. 135 135
58% 687,
58% 88%
135% 135% 135%
165% 166%
167% 167%
171% 711%
885% 335%
822% 226%
882% 226%
111% 122% Reading, 1st pfd Southern Railway.
Southern Railway, pfd.
Texas Pacific
Tenn. Coal and Iron.
Union Pacific, pfd.

Washington Stock Exchange.

Washington Stock Exchange.

Sales—regular call, 12 o'clock m.—U. S. 4s, registered, 1925, \$15,000 at 1378, Washington Loan and Trust, 10 at 1579, Capital Traction, 10 at 1934, 20 at 1934, 10 at 1574, Capital Traction, 10 at 1934, 10 at 1934, 5 at 195, 5 at 195, 5 at 195, 10 at 1943, 10 at 1943, 10 at 1943, 10 at 1944, 10 at 1945, 10 at 1945, 10 at 1944, 10 at 1944, 10 at 1945, at 1945, 10 at 1945, 1

Central, 195 bid. Farmers and Mechanics', 200 bid. Second, 155 bid. Citzens', 150 bid. Columbia, 157 bid. Columbia, 157 bid. Capital, 140 bid. West End, 117 bid. Fraders', 125 bid, 135 asked. Lincoln, 122 bid, 125 asked. Safe Deposit and Trust Companies.—National Safe Deposit and Trust, 182 asked. Washington Loan and Trust, 165 bid, 1574 asked. American Security and Trust, 167 bid, 1574 asked. American Security and Trust, 167 bid, 200 asked. Washington Security and Trust, 167 bid, 200 asked. Washington Security of Deposit, 734 bid, 30 asked. Washington Security of Deposit, 734 bid, 30 asked. Washington Security of Deposit, 734 bid, 30 asked. German-American, 205 bid. National Union, 11 bid, 18 asked. Columbia, 124 bid, 134 asked. Rigrs, 8 bid, 35 asked. People's, 54 bid, 54 asked. Columbia, 124 bid, 55 asked. Columbia Title, 434 bid, 5 asked. Washington Security 151 bid. 15 bid. 15 asked. Washington Security 151 bid. 15 bid. 15 asked. Washington Security 151 bid. 15 asked. Washington Security 151 bid. 15 bid. 1

ed. Commercial, 4 bid, 5 asked. Colomial, 111 bid, 115 asked. Title Insurance Stocks.—Real Betate Title, 83 bid, 55 asked. Columbia Title, 44 bid, 5 asked. Washington Title, 32 bid. District Title, 32 bid. Salignon Stocks.—Capital Traction, 934 bid, 934 asked. City and Suburban, 28 bid. Georgetown and Tenleytown, 15 bid.

Gas Stocks.—Washington Gas, 53 bid. 54% asked. Georgetown Gas, 55 bid. Telephone Stocks.—Chesapeake and Potomac, 65 bid, 70 asked. Pennsylvania, 28 bid. Thoughton Stocks.—Mergenthaler Linotype, 1944 bid, 1944 asked. Lanston Monotype, 134 bid, 13% asked. American Graphophone pristrand, 11% bid, 13% asked. American Graphophone pristrand, 11% bid, 12% asked. American Graphophone pristrand, 11% bid, 12% asked. American Graphophone pristrand, 11% bid, 23 asked. Washington Market, 13 bid. 22 asked. Washington Market, 13 bid. Baltimore Markets

BALITIMORE, March 2.—Flour dull and los ill; prices unchanged; receipts, 10,037 barre